intense anxiety for the success in the pending political campaign of the principles and nominees of the reunited Democracy.

My attachment to the party which won my early allegiance has been intensified with passing years, because I have found in the principles from which genuine Democracy has derived its life and vigor, safe midence and constant inspiration when. morracy has derived its life and vigor, safe guidance and constant inspiration when, as a public servant, I owed to my fellow countrymen patriotic effort and unsparing devotion to the people's trust. But the principles and best traits of the Democratic party reach their highest importance and value at such a time as this, when our people are tempted by glittering delusions, and when they are offered the kingdoms of the world if they will but throw themselves down and worship the god of mammon. I believe we have fallen upon days when, more than ever, the enforcement of Demomore than ever, the enforcement of Demo-oratic doctrine and the acceptation of Democratic conservatism and steadiness are needed if our national greatness and are needed if our national greatness and the well being of our people are to be put beyond jeopardy.

ARBOGANCE OF REPUBLICANISM. It is not for me to discuss on this occasion the Democratic creed or to deal at large with the issues involved in the present cam-paign. We are here to listen to one who stands in the front rank of those who ex-

stands in the front rank of those who ex-pound the Democratic party faith.

There are, however, in my mind to-night some aspects and incidents of this cam-paign which seem to me so startling and so humiliating that they should arrest the attention of every thoughful citizen and arrouse the anxious solicitude of every arouse the anxious solicitude of every patriotic American. In a country like ours, where parties contest for the direction of the Government, we must, of course, expect party advocacy and honorable personal party advocacy and honorable personal ambitions for political honors, but who, among those indulging in the farthest retrospect of political campaigns, can recall one in which the advantages of present party control have been so palpably and unblushingly used for its perpetuation, or in which the functions belonging to the entire American people have been more insolently forced to do partisan service?

When before has it been so distinctly claimed that all the virtues, all the patriotism and all the governing ability of our ism and all the governing ability of our citizenship are found among the members of one political party; and when before have those of our citizens, not among the chosen, been so boldly considered as allens in their own land, who should be east into outer political darkness as unworthy to be intrusted with the power and responsibility of a Government established by the people and for the people? When in all our history has a party so presumptuously as now claimed to be the donors of the gifts of God, or when has one so persistently plumed itself upon the oreation of all the prosperit

itself upon the creation of all the prosperit that has fallen to our country's lot?

Such arrogance is not new to the part which now seeks at the hands of the people a renewal of our Government's control; but it has so grown by what it has fed upon as now shamelessly to assume that the time has arrived when popular heedlessness or dulness will permit boasting and reckless assertion to pass for truth and reason. If this assumption is justified there can be no doubt that the sober and responsible political thought and watchfulness upon which the true intent and purpose of our Government depends are in grievous peril. If, on the other hand, this assumption is viciously unwarranted, it is an insult to American manliness which should arouse prompt and effective resentment. CONCEITED CLAIMS OF INPALLIBILITY.

Never before have our people been so elabored with party deliverances which, belatored with party deliverances which, in every line and every word, from platform declarations to the last appeal of party advocacy, are so saturated with conceited and tiresome claims of infallibility, and with supercilious disclain of all political efforts, except such as are attempted under the banner of Republicanism. Shall this pass current at a time when, at the parting of the ways in our naffon's development. pass current at a time when, at the parting of the ways in our nation's development, we are especially called to patriotic thought-fulness and careful contemplation of party designs and to a vigilant watch against dangers that beset us? My faith in my countrymen will not permit me to believe this or to doubt that they will insist upon examining for themselves the accountry

EThey know that their country's pros-perity, like the rains of heaven which freshen and beautify the ornamental lawn and at the same time make productive the farm and garden, should be distributed among and garden, should be distributed and all the people in every station of life; and they will challenge the claim of a party they will challenge the claim of a party which boasts of a prosperity it has wrought which gives to its pampered favorites added opportunities to increase their riches, while the poor and those who toil wait, like Lazarus, to be fed from the crumbs which fall from the rich man's table.

The party will be given just credit which, early or late, has endeavored to safeguard the soundness of the nation's currency; but the people will reject as savoring of presumption the insistence that only those belonging to one party organization can

presumption the insistence that only those belonging to one party organization can claim to be the protectors and defenders of our financial integrity; nor will they forget that the fight was hotly on when many of the leaders of the party now making such an insistence were worse than lukewarm in the cause.

TRUSTS STUL FLOURISHING. A party may indulge in self-congratula-on when it has effectively defended the sople in their daily life from the rapacity trusts and combinations which thrive of trusts and combinations which thrive as private enterprise is strangled, and which grow fat as, by their control of the cost of living, they cause the homes of our land to grow lean; but the people will hardly approve the vociferous pride which claims that a successful attack upon the merger of the stock of certain competing railroads has rescued them from their oppressors. They will not fail to observe that the huge combinations which directly injure them still flourish, and they may also recall how the consternation among those implicated in such schemes may also recall now the consternation among those implicated in such schemes who once feared a general pursuit was quieted when the soothing assurance reached them that the Government did not intend to "run amuck." Nor will they probably accept the suggestion that repentance or a change of heart accounts for the manner by which the threats and animosity of many powerful trust mag-nates have been displaced by their ap-proval and substantial support of the party which seeks to convince the people of its

which seeks to convince the people of its trust destroying proclivities.

This item of the account will not be passed over without a reference to the platform statement that "Protection, which guards and develops our industries, is a cardinal policy of the Republican party," nor without noting the declaration of the candidate transling on this platform that the protections standing on this platform, that the protective policy tariff ought now to be considered as "definitely established." The question will be asked. Which are the American industries that at this time are in need of the shelter of such a tariff as that now in force; and is there never to be a time when American enterprise, American ingenuity and American opportunity will free our industries from their stage of infancy and permit American aspiration and American self-reliance to cast away the leading strings of a "definitely estab-lished" protective policy? The people know that this policy has given rise to reckless greed and to a worship of gain menacing patriotic sentiment and our love for high standards of national greatness, and they know that at best it lays burdens on the

consumers of our land.
With these tendencies and these burdens in mind they will ask the party professing its anxiety to restrain or destroy harmful combinations why a protective tariff policy should be considered definitely estab-lished, which, in addition to its other suscontributes to a situation that permits a combination or monopoly to sell abroad articles of our manufacture at lower prices han are exacted from our own citizens it bone. They will see the sheer wrong-ulness of this condition so clearly and hey will so firmly believe that in this way hey are made to bear tariff burdens in They will consign such an explanation to the limbo of negation, to take its place with the outworn despition that the foreign exporter pays our tariff taxes, and with two other saily weak pretances—one that the tariff should be reformed only by its friends, and the other that the party which believes that a protective tariff policy ought to be considered as definitely estab-lished loves reciprocity in trade. OUR REPUTATION FOR GOOD FAITH HUBT.

When the platform boast is made that: "In the Philippines we have suppressed insurrection, established order and given to life and property a security never known there before," the confession will to life and property a security never known there before," the confession will be extorted that the insurrection suppressed was no more than the crushing out of resistance to the army of the United States while engaged in the subjugation of a people thousands of miles from our shores, whom an incident of war undertaken by us in aid of those struggling for liberty and independence in another quarter, had put within our power; and the people will ask under what sanction was people will ask under what sanction was this subjugation entered upon by a nation pledged to the doctrine that all just powers of Government are derived from the consent of the governed; and they will deny that imperialism and our forcible rule of foreign people have any place among the purposes of our national life.

of our national life.

When credit is claimed for securing a route for a long desired interoceanic waterway, it will not be in a carping spirit that the people will look at the incidents accompanying this achievement. They do not undervalue the object gained, but they keenly appreciate the importance and value of our national honor, our national good name, and, above all, our national morality. name, and, above all, our national morality. Not even the great worth of the thing accomplished will close the eyes of thoughtful Americans to the fact that in reaching the results we have exhibited such international ruthlessness and such selfish international immorality as have lastingly debilitated our reputation for good faith, and established a precedent which, in time to come, may be invoked to justify the most startling and reprehensible abandonment of the high ideals which have made us an example of the best civilization—a people name, and, above all, our national morality an example of the best civilization—a people happy as we are intelligently free, strong as we are scrupulously just, and every-where trusted and honored as we undevi-ating follow in the way of uprightness and

THE "CLEAR AND SATISFYING" PLATFORM.

I have ventured to suggest the misleading purpose of the vainglorious claims made by party organization which seeks a con-inuance of political control, and to ina party organization which seeks a con-tinuance of political control, and to in-timate the humiliating estimate of our people's intelligence and partiotic vigilance which the exploitation of these claims involves. It is surely not narrow partisanship which prompts me to entreat my countrymen to hold fast and sure their independence of thought and their courage in judgment; nor co I speak in a tone of partisataship when I beg them to remember that the true greatness and glory of our nation cannot safely rest upon wealth which finds its way to the few at the expense of the meaning the safely rest upon wealth which the many; nor upon such material success as contaminates the purity or blunts the potency of patriotism; nor upon expansion in disregard of our national mission and intent; nor upon achievements that put in question our national morality. Above all, greater than all, guarding and protecting all and fostories accounting that American all and fostering everything that American patriotism should covet, are the service and devotion to country of a sincere people who believe that, if their Government is preserved in its simplicity and defended against perversion, its blessings of happi-ness, contentment and true prosperity will in bounteous measure visit every corner of

I do speak, however, as a Democrat attached to Democratic principles and attached to Democratic principles and anxious for the ascendancy of my party when I congratulate the Democracy of when I congratulate the Democracy of our country upon the clear and satisfying statements in our party platform and upon the manner in which its doctrines are personified by our candidates. We pledge to our countrymen, through our platform, rest, genuine prosperity, safety and a return to the way marked out by the Constitution; and we promise, through our candidates, that, if it is the people's will, our platform shall be carried out, and, that under our governmental management Democratic conservatism and care shall rule the national councils to the exclusion of rash impulse and spectacular demonstration.

WARM TRIBUTE TO HERRICK. I desire to congratulate you, my old neighbors, and the citizens of what I love to call my old State, upon the fact that what Alton B.Parker is and what he repre-sents in the nation, D. Cady Herrick is, and represents, in your State. The time

and represents, in your State. The time has arrived when there is needed at the head of your State Government a man as able, as fearless and as incorruptible as I know your candidate for Governor to be.

Let us hope that the day is near when Let us hope that the day is near when all our people, having a correct appreciation of the value of the free institutions which God has vouchsafed to them, and animated by the spirit of true patriotism, may see their highest duty in continually guarding and defending these institutions against the decay which comes of neglect, the weakness which comes of undermining materialism and the perversion which comes of disobedience to the laws of our national life and health.

EX-PRESIDENT INTRODUCES CABLISLE. At the close of his speech the ex-President turned toward Mr. Carliste and said: It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you, as the principal speaker of the even-ing, the Hon. John G. Carlisle." Mr. Carlisle said:

John G. Carlisle's Speech

Under a Republican administration we the globe to subjugate a people who, as Mr. Cleveland has said, were then struggling against a monarchical government for independence and a right to govern them-selves, a right which we have hitherto been accustomed to claim belonged to all

men.
It is not my purpose to discuss this ques-tion at length. But I cannot omit to call your attention and reflection to the three collicies from which we must choose in our itealings with those islands.

First, we may continue to hold them and

govern them as we do now, as mere de-pendencies having no constitutional re-ations with the United States, and enjoying such privileges and immunities only as Congress and the Executive may see proper to confer or to tolerate. It is needless to say, gentlemen, that a people so governed have no rights, within the legal sense of the term for what is conceded to them to-day may be taken away from them to-morrow, and they can have no remedy. This policy of holding and governing the islands perpetually or indefinitely as mere dependencies is so obviously inconsistent with the whole spirit and purpose of our republican institutions that I cannot believe it will ever receive the sanction of the majority of the people of the United States, although it has the approval of the Presi-

dent.

Secondly, we may prect the islands into one or more States to admit them into the Union, with representation in Congress and in the Electoral College, and with all the sovereignty and independence belonging to the other States under the Constitution. No one, so far as I know, has advocated or even suggested the formation of a State or States and the admission of the islands into the Union, which is the only means by which they can secure self-government, unless they are permitted to estabment, unless they are permitted to estab-lish an independent government for them-

WHAT THE DEMOCRACT WOULD DO. Thirdly, we may do substantially what was done in Cuba - permit the islands was done in Cuba-permit the islands under our friendly auspices. to form an independent government of their own destiny. [Applause]. This is the policy advocated by the Democratic party. We propose to let them establish a government for themselves, suitable to their own peculiar conditions and in accordance with their own conceptions of what will most promote their peace and welfare. And we propose their peace and welfare. And we propose their peace and welfare. And we propose to make the promise of independence now, for two reasons. [Great applause.]

One is that such a promise, instead of creating or increasing disorder in the islands, as the President asserts, would, in our opinion, allay discontent, promote peace and order and encourage industrial and educational progress to a degree not possible so long as the people are kept in a state of suspense on this subject. [Ap-

affects our own peace and prosperity and our national character as a free republic. And it is sufficient of itself, in my opinion, to justify the position we take. Such a And it is sufficient of itself, in my opinion, to justify the position we take. Such a promise would be an announcement to our own people and to the world at large that the predatory policy of expansion over the seas has been abandoned [applause] and that we have returned to the ideals of the fathers of the republic and to the peaceful and unselfish course that has made us of the peaceful and unselfish course that has made us ful and unselfish course that has made us so great and so powerful among the nations of the earth. Such a promise made in good faith would be worth more to the people of this country than the possession and trade of all the islands between the poles [applause], and, in my opinion, a political party which persists in its refusal to abandon the fatal policy now being pursued will sooner or later be overwhelmed by the votes of the people.

GOLD STANDARD A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY This Republican party having determined to claim everything now appropriates to itself all the credit for the establishment and maintenance of the gold standard of value in this country, when the truth is that the gold standard of value was established by the Democratic party before the Republican party was born. [Applause.] By reason of reckless Republican legislation in 1890, in the interests of corporations and other producers of silver and the owners of silver bullion, the ability of the Government to continue gold payof the Government to continue gold payments and preserve the gold standard began to be seriously doubted, in the latter part of the year 1892, and a dangerous financial crisis was impending.

There were many able men in this country and abroad, able financiars, who believed

and abroad, able financiers, who believed that the whole volume of our currency would be depreciated to one-half its former gold value and that the credit of the Govgold value and that the credit of the Government would go down with it. Here sits the man—pointing to Mr. Cleveland, amid tremendous cheering and applause—who, by his thorough appreciation of his official duty, by his indomitable will, by his political courage, if I may use that expression, and by his devotion to the credit and honor of the Government, respectively. credit and nonor of the Government, res-cued the gold standard from the dangerous assaults made upon it by Republican leg-islation and maintained gold payments and the gold standard through four trouble-some years, under a storm of vituperation and mispresentation scarcely ever equalled in this country. [Appleared and observal] in this country. [Applause and cheers.]

RUSH TO SHAKE CLEVELAND'S HAND. Mr. Cleveland arose again as his former Secretary of the Treasury sat down, and the cheering burst out anew with almost as much enthusiasm as in the first demonstration at Mr. Cleveland's appearance. The ex-President held out his hands appealingly for silence and after waiting several minutes said: "Ladies and gentlemen, the speaking

of the evening is over, and I suggest now that you disperse with three cheers for the

that you disparse with three cheers for the ticket."

The cheers were given with a will, but they had hardly died away when the big audience turned from a demonstration for Parker and Davis to another outburst of enthusiasm for Mr. Cleveland. The band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner," the men on the platform crowded around the ex-President to shake his hand and the cheering crowd in the body of the hall started to rush in disorder toward the platstarted to rush in disorder toward the plat-form. Many climbed over the press tables up on the rostrum. POLICE TAKE A HAND.

The police had anticipated what the crowd was likely to do in its desire to honor the chairman and they had reenforced the squad stationed on the speaker's stand just before Mr. Cleveland announced the close of the meeting.

The policemen rushed to the front of the platform, pushing their way between the men who were congratulating the ex-President. They pushed some in the crowd off as they jumped from the press stand to the platform, but they were powerless to handle them all, and the cheering crowd surged around the chairman, almost burying him with outstretched hands.

Mr. Cleveland appeared for a moment to be bewildered, then he quickly fell in behind Capt. Dillon and three or four husky policemen who opened up a path for him to the exit from the platform. There he turned and bowed to the crowd, which continued to cheer until he was out of sight.

Mr. Cleveland went from Carnegie Hall to the home of his friend, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, at 32 West Forty-eighth street, where he was to remain over night.

to the home of his friend, Dr. Joseph D. Bryant, at 32 West Forty-eighth street, where he was to remain over night. John G. Milburn of Buffalo, at whose house President McKinley died, had expected to speak at the meeting, and, in fact, had his address all prepared, but Mr. Carlisle covered the ground which he had intended to take so thoroughly that he decided to any take so thoroughly that he decided to say HOW THE POLICE HANDLED THE CROWD

The crowd began to gather outside Carnegie Hall before the police arrived at 6 o'clock. There were several hundred men bunched in front of the main entrance at Fifty-seventh street at that hour. When the police came, some 300 strong, under the command of Inspector Walsh and Capts. Dillon and Hussey, the early arrivals were made to form in double file. The line of waiting ones was turned north into Seventh avenue, and it increased in size every minute. The doors were thrown open at o'clock, and twenty minutes later all the unreserved seating space was filled.

A solid line of bluecoats held the Seventh

avenue entrance to the hall, and a similar line was stationed midway in the block toward Sixth avenue. Carriage owners had been notified to enter from the east, and the policemen stationed there had comparatively little to do. The crowd

comparatively little to do. The crowd congregated on Seventh avenue.

No tickets were necessary to get to the unreserved seats, providing one was an early arrival. The early comers entered the hall in batches of 500. It didn't take long at this rate to fill up the unreserved

long at this rate to hi up the unreserved seating space.

Outside the hall a long double line of persons was still waiting to be admitted when at 8 o'clock the police concluded there were enough in the hall. Those in line were advised to go home, but they didn't take the advice, and the waiting line didn't thin out until nearly 9 o'clock. Probably 3,000 were disappointed in getting into the hall. The crowd getting into the hall. The crowd was four deep at the Seventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street crossing, and the waiting double line extended around in Fifty-eighth street and as far as Sixth avenue. The police admitted reserved ticket holders without question. The only persons who had trouble in getting through the police line were those who presented police cards signed by Commissioner McAdoo. police line were those who presented police cards signed by Commissioner McAdoo. Some of the cops refused to recognize those cards, and even Chief Inspector Cortright seemed to be in doubt in one instance as to whether such a card was good.

Capt. James Dillon was in charge of the police at the Fifty-sixth street entrance, and he had his hands full. Dozens of persons importuned him to allow them to enter, but he turned their requests over to the reception, committee, of which Col. to enter, but he timed their requests over to the reception committee, of which Col. Robert Grier Monroe was a member. It was by the Fifty-sixth street entrance that the speakers were to enter. There were one hundred persons outside the entrance when Mr. Cleveland stepped out of a car-riage, and they gave him a lusty cheer. riage, and they gave him a lust. He doffed his silk hat in response.

#### TO SAVE LOUISIANA BIRDS. Anduban Society Proposes to Buy Islands and Propagate Certain Species.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct 21 .- The Audubon Society of Louisiana has applied to the Lake Borgne Levee Board, which owns few years, and all the others were in danger of similar extermination.

Last year St. Louis market men killed Last year St. Louis market men killed in Louisiana and shipped out of the State 300,000 birds. Nests were being robbed of the eggs, the albumen of which was used for photographic purposes. Five varieties of birds are in danger of immediate extinction, the royal tern, laughing guil, black skimmer, brown pelican and tittle tern. The sixteen islands will be used of or breeding purposes and the five apocies. order that they may be discriminated possible so long as the people are kept against in favor of foreign consumers that in a state of suspense on this subject. [Apthew will not be satisfied with the assurance is plause.]

The other reason is one which vitally mentioned will be the first-propagated.

Society decrees that harmony shall exist, at least outwardly, and lapses are not regarded lightly. The distinct quality of refinement has made the

## NOX HAT

stand for all that is best the world over.

Agencies in all the principal cities in the world

#### DEAD IN RIVER; NOT DROWNED

LOOKS AS IF MAN WITH DRIVER'S BADGE WAS MURDERED.

Practically No Cine to His Identity, and Even the Cause of Death Uncertain Signs of Struggle on Bridge Near Station House-Children's Odd Story

The body of a man was found yesterday n a shallow of the Bronx River, near the Bronx Park police station. There were no marks of violence on the body, yet an autopsy held last night showed that the man had not been drowned and that the most probable cause of his death was strangulation. A footbridge back of the police station

showed marks of a struggle and the police decided that the man had been choked on the bridge, robbed and then thrown into the river. He had about him a badge of the Union Team Drivers' Association-the only clue to his identity. In the afternoon Charles H. Odell of The

Bronx saw the body lying face down in a part of the river about two feet deep. The place was about 300 feet below the police station, which is in the old Lorillard mansion. Odell notified the police at once. The reserves got a rope about the body which was half buried in mud, and hauled it ashore. It was thought at first that the man's nose was broken. Later, this proved to be only an old scar. Capt. Deevy and Detectives Seebeck and

Stephens began searching up the river Just back of the station, which stands on a bluff above the river, there is a footbridge lighted by a dim gas lamp. It is seldom used except by the police. Just before it flows under this bridge the river falls in a noisy little cataract and then it runs very swiftly through a ravine.

The railing of the bridge was freshly broken. Beside this break, the fallen leaves on the bridge floor were broken and leaves on the bridge floor were broken and crushed as though by a struggle. The posts which hold the railing at this point were splintered at the edges as though a man had braced his feet against them.

Apparently, everything had been stolen from the victim. There was nothing in his pockets but an old Dewey medal and a roll of tire tape. In his button hole was the team drivers badge. He wore a blue chaviot coat and waistcoat and gray striped trousers, all of good quality and cut. His underclothes, shoes and oravat were also of good quality. The hat was missing. The body was that of a man about 37 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighing about

old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, and weighing about 160 pounds. His complexion was sandy and he had a small sandy mustache. His hands showed that he had been a laboring Coroner O'Gorman went up to the Ford-

coroner O'Gorman went up to the Ford-ham morgue, where the body had been taken, early in the evening. He sized the case up as murder, and sent for his physi-cian, Dr. Reigelman, to perform an autopsy immediately. Dr. Reigelman found that the appearance of the nose, which had been taken by the police as meaning that the man had met with violence, was caused by an old scar, probably of an operation. But he had not been drowned. There was not a drop of water in the lungs or

"He never drew a breath after he hit tae water," said Dr. Reigelman. "The con-dition of the lungs indicated death by strangulation, though not positively. There were no marks of strangulation on the throat. He had been dead at least twentyour hours."
This last fact spoiled a clue upon which

the detectives had been working. Thurs-day night some children coming home late from a nutting expedition saw a man near the footbridge making ready to hang himself. He had tied a rope around his neck and

was trying to get it over a branch. The children yelled, and the man ran. They reported this to a policeman, who made a search, found nothing, and recorded it on the station blotter. But Dr. Reigelman said that the unknown must have been dead when the incident occurred. The broken footbridge is in a dark and onely place. It is pretty well hidden from the police station by trees. The trees also hide the light of the single gas lamp.

GANS-BRITT FIGHT ASSURED.

Board of Supervisors of San Francisco Issue a Permit for Mill.

Every doubt as to holding the contest for the lightweight championship of the world between Joe Gans and Jimmy Britt has been The Board of Supervisors, which controls the fighting situation in San Franhas issued a permit for the scrap and the affair will take place as scheduled The men are to meet for twenty rounds at 132 pounds ringside at the Shasta A. C. on Oct. 31. That this fight is desired by San Francisco is evident from the way the board voted on granting the permit, which was ten for to seven against. The granting of a license for this encounter means that boxing will not be interfered with in the future in San Francisco eo long as the promoters hold fights honestly.

The rivals are training zealously for the mill The rivals are training zealously for the mill, and it would not be surprising if the receipts come near to the money taken in when Jim Jeffries and Jim Corbett met last year. There is plenty of enthusiasm and every belief that the bout will be fought on the level. Britt is doing his work at Croll's Gardens, Alameda. Although he only started heavy exercise lately, he is now said to be in prime trim. Britt is making swimming a part of his training. Every day after his morning labors he takes a plunge in the ocean. Gans is at San Rafael. The champion is already down to 136 pounds and is as strong as a buil. He says that he will not have much difficulty in getting down to weight.

He says that he will not have much difficulty in getting down to weight.

"Wrong ideas seem to have got about on my weight," said Gans. "I never failed to make 183 pounds in the East when a match called for it, and the reason I avoided that notch when I could was that I didn't care for the hard work it called for. I weighed only a shade over 133 pounds when I fought Rufe Turner at Oakland last year. If Britt should defeat me there is just one request I shall make of him, and that is that he does not object to meeting negroes in the future. As long as he lowered the bar to me I hope that if an ambitious negro comes along after his scalp he will give him a chance to win it, too."

#### Special Cable Desputch to THE SUK.

AVANA Oct. 21 .-- Mme. Rejane the French actress made her first appearance in Havana to-night at the National Theatre playing the title role in "Sapho." large audience welcomed her and she scored a great success.

#### Recipe for an Egyptian Hair Restorer.

From the London World. Professor McAlister told the students of Buy's Hospital on Saturday that he had discovered in the British Museum a bair restorer invented by a King of Egypt. The in-gredients are calves' feet and dogs' claws boiled in oil.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All drug-gists refund the money if it falls to cure. E. W. Grove's eignature is on cath box 280.—Adv.—

#### MORE TROOPS ON BATTLE LINE

KUROPATKIN GETS REENFORCE-MENTS FOR NEW ATTACK.

Sends Report of Enormous Number of Wounded in Nine Day Battle-High Praise for the Japanese Infantry
-- Besiegers of Port Arthur Reenforced.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN LONDON, Oct. 22 .- A despatch from Mukden says that the Eighth Army Corps has arrived there, and that with this reenforcement Gen .Kuropatkin will renew the attack. The troops are now in close touch, but are exchanging only occasional shots:

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph says that the General Staff has received from Gen. Kuropatkin a report showing that the total number of Russian wounded taken over by the Red Cross and kindred departments since the beginning of the battle to Oct. 18 was 55,868. The number of killed is unknown exactly, because many men are missing, but the total is estimated to have been 12,000.

PRAISE FOR THE JAPANESE INFANTRY. The Standard's correspondent with Gen Kuroki's army, telegraphing under date of Oct. 15, details several incidents of the battle of the Shaho, including a story of the danger which threatened the Japanese right on Oct. 11, when the Russians in overwhelming numbers practically surrounded the force detached to protect the right

He says it seemed at one time as if the Japanese right would be turned and the protecting detachment so isolated that it could not be succored, but the indomitable courage and energy of the Japanese infantry saved the situation.

On the morning of Oct. 12 the right colimn of the right army had made its communications secure, though fighting hard and suffering heavily, and in the end it completely routed the enemy, who left 2,500 dead on the field.

DESPERATE HILL FIGHT.

The correspondent, while fully recognizing the stern valor of the Russians, shows by his despatches that he is continually becoming more impressed by the qualities of the Japanese infantry, whose courage, he says, only rises in face of difficulties seemingly insuperable. He relates the following of the Japanese attack on a hill: "The slope up which they were creep-

ing so painfully was swept by a horizontal torrent of lead. The gallantry and tenacity of the enemy were as yet unshaken. If the position was to be carried, the only hope lay in a supreme effort of self-sacrifice Rising from the ground, a company of infantry moved forward in open order across the bullet swept slope and approached the summit. Instantly the Russians sprang from their trenches and from the cres of the hill and poured a succession of deadly volleys into the Japanese.

"The thin, dark line wavered under the blast, broke and scattered back down the hill. But a handful of heroes rallied and again rushed headlong up the slope. Then they halted, reformed and dashed on once more. With every foot of ground they covered their numbers lessened, and once again they were swept back in confusion lown the hillside.

"But they had shown the way to others Another company pushed up the slope and again the volleys crashed out, but this time they were unavailing. There was desperate, headlong rush and the little men had gained the crest. "The Russians rose to their feet and

their stalwart figures could be seen outlined clearly against the sky. A few paces only

Their path was marked by clouds of dust | but not least, the best of them all, Bob Fitzraised by the pursuing Japanese shells. The assault and defence alike were brilliant leats of arms, in which the gallantry of the Russians was surpassed only by the devoted courage of the Japanese infantry.

SAKHAROFF'S REPORT. St. Petersburg, Oct. 21 .- Gen. Sakharoff reports that there was no fighting yesterday. During a reconnoissance on Wednesday the Russians captured a gun near Putiloff (Lone Tree) Hill.

ROME, Oct. 21.-A telegram from Mukden ays that Gen. Kuropatkin and Marshal Ovama agreed to-day to suspend hostilities for forty-eight hours, to bury the dead and rest the troops.

Of 35,000 Russian wounded that were brought to Mukden, 7,000 have died. RAIN PREVENTED RENEWAL OF BATTLE. BERLIN, Oct. 21 .- According to the Mukden correspondent of the Tageblatt, the feeling in the army, in view of its immense osses is one of gravity. It is felt that no end to the slaughter is yet visible, that no science of leadership can bring victory

in this struggle, and that only the stronger will of the Generals and troops can prevail If the Tageblatt's correspondent is correctly informed, the battle is liable to be renewed at any moment. He says that general Russian attack, which the swollen sha River had heretofore rendered impossible, was planned for last night, but the muddy state of the country and a renewal of the rain prevented it.

JAPAN'S BIG BUDGET.

Estimate of \$500,000,000 for the Next Fiscal Year.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN TORIO, Oct. 21.-A long meeting of the Cabinet was held yesterday, which was attended by Count Inouye and Count Matsugata, members of the Council. A general budget plan was adopted for the next fiscal year. The total expenditures, including war expenses, are placed at 1,000,000,000 The Mitsui Bishi Goshi company's third

dock at Nagasaki is nearly completed. It will admit vessels 714 feet in length. The Osaka Shosen Company has estab lished a service to Dalny. Admiral Count Kabayama, ex-Minister

of Marine, has been appointed Privy Gouncillor to the Corean Crown. One hundred and fifty-six Russian prisoners, who were captured during the battle of the Sha River, including two officers, arrived at Moji yesterday. They belong

to the 145th Regiment of sharpshooters

They were stationed on the first line at the

beginning of the battle, and were surprised while they were asleep. MORE JAPS TO PORT ARTHUR. Additional Men and Guns to Join in the

Slege. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Oct. 22.-The Tokio corres-

pondent of the Daily Mail says that Gen. Samejita, commander of the garrison artillery at Tokio, has gone to Port Arthur to reenforce the heavy artillery.,
Part of the Eighth Division. that was originally intended to be employed in an

invasion of Saghalien, has gone to Port

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LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OFFICERS. National Organization Names Dr. Richard son of Princeton for President.

St. Louis, Oct. 21.-The annual election of the American Library Association took place to-day and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. E. C. Ricbardson, librarian of Princeton University; first vice-president, William E. Foster, president of Providence Library, Provipresident of Providence Library, Providence, R. I.; second vice-president, Mrs. H. L. Ulmendorf, president Buffalo Public Library, Buffalo, N. Y.; secretary, J. I. Myers, Jr., University of Nebraska Library, Lincoln, Neb.; Treasurer, Gardner M. Jones, public library, Salem, Mass.; Recorder, Miss Helen M. Haines, Library Journal, New York; Council, william E. Henry Librarian State Library, Indianapolls, Ind.; H. C. Wellman, City Librarian, Springfield, Mass.; J. C. Rowell, librarian, University of California, Berkley Cal.; Miss Anne Wallace, librarian Carnegie Library, Atlanta, Ga., and A. H. Atkins of Kentucky,; trustee of endowment fund, C. C. Soule of Boston.

TIMELY BOXING TALK. vell's Defeat by Bowker Will Help to Make Pugilism More Popular.

defeat of a champion, no matter who he may be, has often a good effect, especially in pugilism. There is nothing that brings this particular sport more into disfavor, especially with the general public, than the lack of new blood. While a premier in his class keeps on winning, interest in his victories Take: for instance, the case of Jim Jeffries de has proved that he is in a class by himself, and in some quarters he is believed to be invincible. If he succeds in finding some one to meet him and beats his rival the victory is taken as a matter of course. There is no such thing in boxing as a sure winner. For that matter this assertion holds good in any other branch of sport. But Jeffries has such natural advantages in the way of height weight, strength, etc., that he looms as a superior man to any of the opponents selected to face him. Yet he is only human and can be knocked out. He will go down and take the count the same as any other scrapper if the blow catches him on the right spot and s delivered with sufficient force The defeat of Frankie Neil by Jem Bowker

was, of course, a big surprise. But the game has now a new world's champion, a little fellew who has shown that he can fight according to the modern rules of boxing. The fact that Bowker is a foreigner and an Englishman will do more toward giving pugilisi at fresh impetus shan if Neil was vanquishe as freeh imposus shan if Neil was vanquished by an smerican. Boxing as it is being practised to-day had its birth in England. A half century ago we looked to England for champions, and that country certainly turned out a lot of them. After a long period Australia, became the stamping ground of the champions. From the antipodes as recently simmons. These were all big men, who scaled over 158 pounds and who were heavyweights in the real sense of the term. a period the Australians excelled our fighters and had no trouble in whipping them. America at that time was not so far advanced in the art of boxing and had to take second place But the American scrappers improved with perseverance and succeeded in developing

But the American scrappers improved with perseverance and su coeeded in developing plugilists who were able to hold their own against the representatives of either Australia or England.

The first success attained in this direction was when Jim Corbett appeared upon the fistic horizen as a candidate for heavyweight honors. Although nothing more than a raw youth with gymnskium training, he succeeded in battling a long draw with Jackson, acknowledged at that time as the peer of the big men in point of skill, style and punching powers. If an American could do this against such a proposition as Jackson was in those days, what could a rival do who had a little more, experience. This question was not answered decisively until Corbett met and defeated John L. Sullivan. After that the Americans took the foremost rank in pugilism and for years no world's title, even in any class, reverted to England. Bob Fitzsimmons became the champion heavyweight of the world in 1807, but he was considered more of an American than a foreigner in view of the fact that he became a citizen of the United States not long after his victory over Jim Hall at 1New Orleans. Pedlar Palmer was the last world's champion that was a native of England. But Terry McGovern brought home these laurels when he knocked Pedlar out in a jiffy at Tuckahoe, N. Y., about six years ago.

It is expected that England will become conspicuous in producing world's champions in the near future. Most every English fighter of the present time tries to emulate the style of the victorious American knight of the gloves. After studying his method of traiting they will try to improve upon the American's skill. Formerly English fighters did not know how to prepare properly. They utilized the old regulations of work, such as doing so much labor day after day, whether their system required it or whether it was good or fnjurious to their health. All they strived for, seemingly, was to get off so many pounds and improve their wind. The cultivation of speed or the addition of stren

with the quick, snappy punches that wins nowadays.

Jack O'Brien on his first trip to England revolutionized the training methods abroad and showed several English millers of note how to get into condition in the correct way. The result is that the English fighters now are better trained, speedier and stronger than they were ten years ago. They are aggressive to some extent too, and their powers of endurance are infinitely better. Bowker is a fighter who keeps coming all the time and who breaks ground repeatedly.

Vladivestok Cruisers Repaired. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

PARIS. Oct. 21 .- A despatch to the Echo de Paris from St. Petersburg states that the eruisers at Vladivostok which damaged in the fight with Admiral Kamimura's squadron on Aug. 14 have been repaired and have made thoroughly satisfactory trials.

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SAID GUILTY AND WENT TO JAIL. Fellow Prisoner She Accused of Stealing

Her Stoler Ring Goes Free. Lizzie Raymond of 139 East Twenty-fifth street appeared before Recorder Goff in General Sessions yesterday on the charge of having stolen a diamond ring worth \$65 from James F. Rogers, a horseman. Thaddeus Rowan of 157 East Twenty-seventh street was also a defendant on the charge of having stolen the ring from the Raymond woman.

She pleaded guilty and then appeared against Rowan. A jury acquitted him, and she was sent to the penitentiary for four months.

Escape From Hospital for the Incane During the height of the storm yesterday separated them from their enemies. Then for a terrible moment the ranks closed and rifie and bayonet were at work in a wild mélée, but it was only for a moment.

The Russians, shaken by the carnage, broke headlong down the slope and fied.

Their path was marked by clouds of dust by the carnage, broke headlong down the slope and fied.

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Their path was marked by clouds of dust by the carnage broke the guards from his window in the Essex County Hospital for the last of the guards from his window in the Essex County Hospital for the last of the guards from his window in the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, and, dropping to the ground, made his escape. He had been in the asylum only two weeks. Efforts were made to capture him without trailing Billy McCarthy, Young Griffo and last, who have since passed away; Jim Hall, Australia, because the stamping ground of the guards from his window in the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, and, dropping to the ground, made his escape. He had been in the asylum only two weeks. Efforts were made to capture him without trailing Billy McCarthy, Young Griffo and last, who have since passed away; Jim Hall, Australia, because the stamping ground of the guards from his window in the Essex County Hospital for the Insane, and, dropping to the ground, made his escape. He had been in the asylum only two weeks. seen dripping wet in the vicinity of his father's home in Tarkinson Terrace, Orange, during the morning. He did not enter the house, however.

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DIED.

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BORDEN.—On Oct. 21, 1904, Charles E., beloved husband of Sara E. Borden, aged 50 years. Funeral services will be held at his late residence. 52 West 130th st., on Sunday afternoon, at 2:80 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family. JENKINS.-Suddenly, on Oct. 19, 1904, William L.

Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 20th st., near Fifth av., on Saturday moto-ing, the 22d inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment #2 convenience of family. MARTIN .- At East Orange, N. J., on Thursday,

Oct. 20, 1904, David Martin, formerly of Newark, Puneral services from the chapel of Mt. Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 28, a)

a o'clock. PAMMER.-Franz S., on Friday, Oct. 21, 1904, suddenly at Tarrytown, N. Y. Notice of funeral hereafter. WATSON -- On Friday, Oct. 21, as 844 West End G. Warren, beloved busband of Heles

Funeral services at his late residence, Sundar, 6 P. M.

C. Watson.

CEMETERIES. Great Pinelawn Cemetery. 2.515 acres. Figts

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that MILTIADE MELACHRINO, formerly of Cairo,
Egypt, presently of New York, in the United States
of America, by contract executed at Cairo afore,
said on the sixth day of May, one thousand nice
hundred and four (6th May, 1804) Renounced and
abandoned until further notice all right and power
to sign or contract for or in the name of or engage
in any way whatsoever the firm of "M. MELACHRINO & CO." of Cairo aforesaid, Cigarette
Manufacturers. And that consequently any contract, agreement or engagement whatsoever,
whether verbal or in writing, entered into, executed
or signed by the said Miltiade Melachrino after
the said date, shall not be binding on or socrepted
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